

EEG Paradigms

Course Instructor

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Direct (noninvasive) interfaces in EEG

 An event-related potential (ERP) is any measured brain response that is directly the result of a thought or perception. More formally, it is any stereotyped electrophysiological response to an internal or external stimulus.

Direct Interfaces via EEG

- VEP Visual Evoked Potential
- AEP Auditory Evoked Potential
- SSVEP Steady-State Visual Evoked Potential
- P300 ERP elicited by infrequent, task-relevant stimuli.
- ERS/ERD Event related synchronization/desynchronization
- SCP Slow cortical potentials

Categorization of EEG based BCI paradigms

Evoked (Endogenous / Asynchronous)

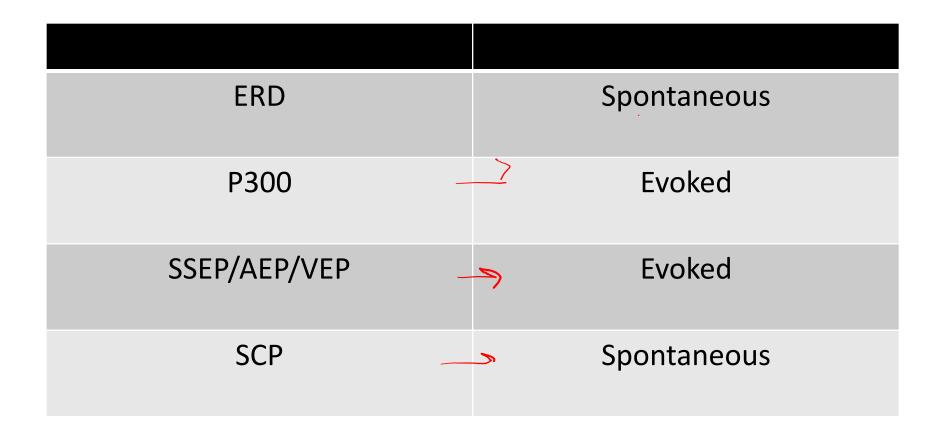
- Subject must pay attention for a certain time to external cues (e.g. flashes, sounds, etc.)
- Cue-based

Spontaneous (Exogenous / Synchronous)

- No continuous attention to specific stimulus is necessary
- User-driven



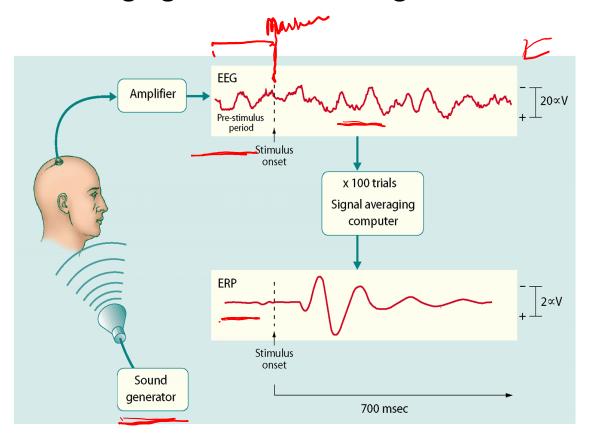
Categorization of EEG based BCI paradigms

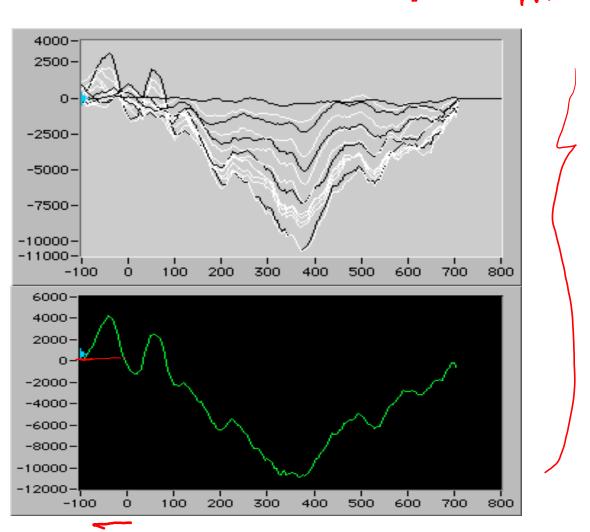


Event Related Potentials (ERP)

Allebions = +ve /100

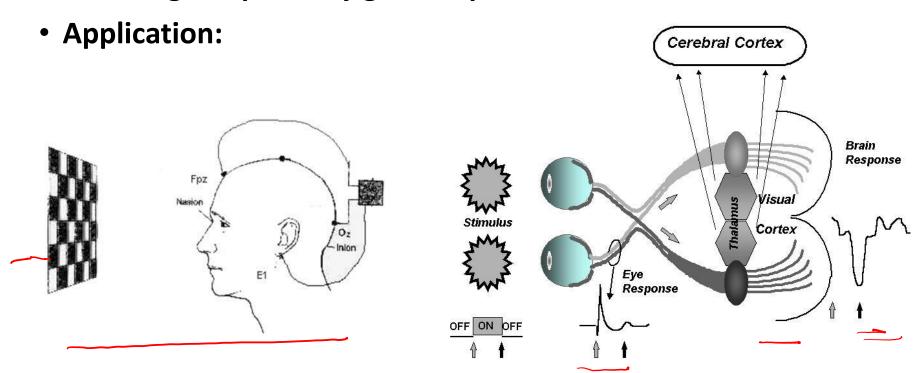
Averaging of trials following a stimulus





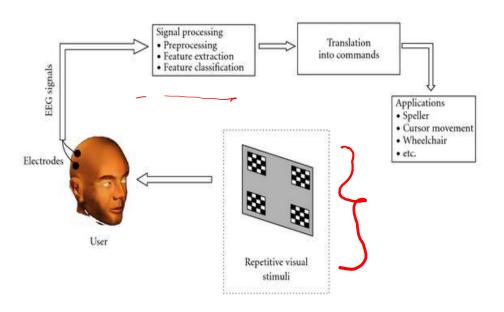
Visual Evoked Potential (VEP)

- Caused by Visual Stimulus
- Occurs with flashing lights (3-5 Hz)
- Have been used to monitor function during surgery for lesions involving the pituitary gland, optic nerve.



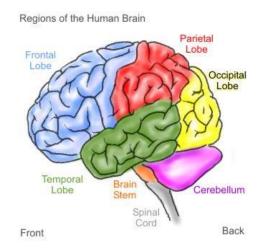
Steady-State Visual Evoked Potential (SSVEP)

- SSVEP are signals that are natural responses to visual stimulation at specific frequencies. When the retina is excited by a visual stimulus ranging from 3.5 Hz to 75 Hz, the brain generates electrical activity at the same (or multiples of) frequency of the visual stimulus.
- Excellent signal-to-noise ratio and relative immunity to artifacts.
- Applications:
 - SSVEP-controlled robots (Boston University)
 - User-friendly interface





- P300 is thought to reflect processes involved in stimulus evaluation or categorization.
- It is usually elicited using the oddball paradigm in which low-probability target items are inter-mixed with high-probability non-target (or "standard") items.
- Results in a positive curve on EEG after 300ms.
- Strongest signal at parietal lobe.

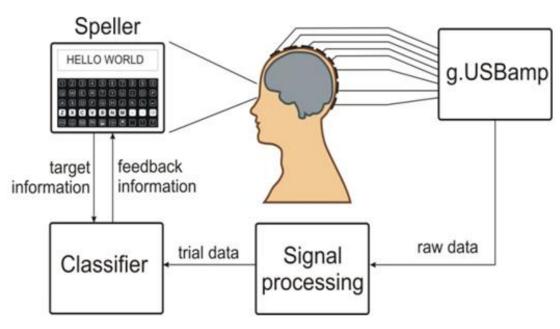


- 6x6 matrix of symbols
- Subject concentrates on a symbol (i.e. cell)
- Each row and column flashes twice
 - i.e., 2 target flashes vs. 10 non-target flashes
 - random order
 - for very short time (e.g. 100 ms)

P300

- (Farwell and Donchin 1988)
- 95% accuracy at 1 character per 26s





ERS/ERD

- Event-related desynchronization (ERD) and event-related synchronization (ERS) is the change of signal's power occurring in a given band relative to a reference interval.
- People have naturally occurred brain rhythms over areas of the brain concerned with touch and movement. When people imagine moving, these brain rhythms first become weaker, then stronger. These two changes are called ERD and ERS, respectively.

• ERS

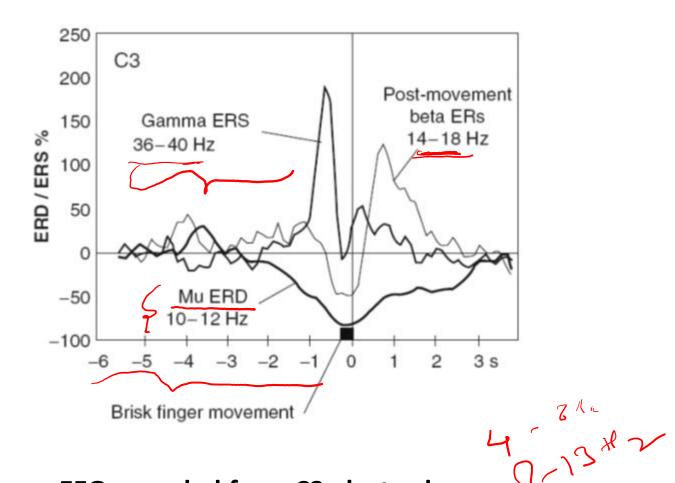
- oscillatory power increase
- associated with activity decrease

• ERD

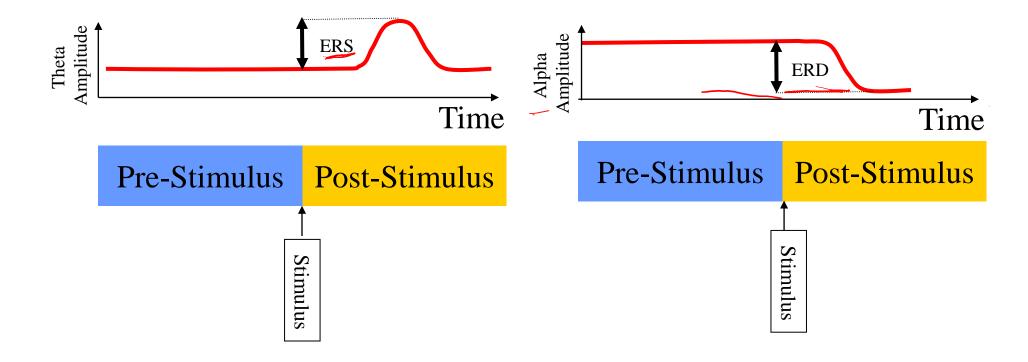
- oscillatory power decrease
- associated with activity increase

ERS/ERD

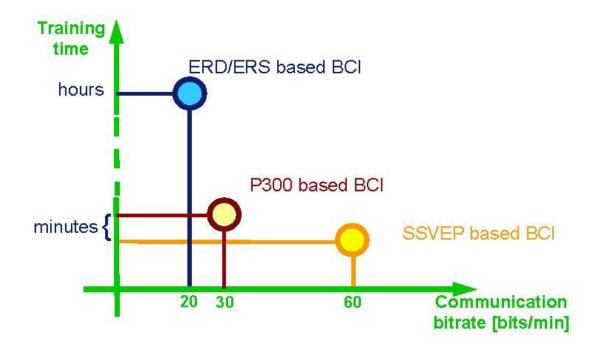
- The imagination of either a left or right hand movement results in:
 - An amplitude attenuation (Event-Related Desynchronization (ERD)) of μ (8-12Hz) and central beta EEG-rhythms (13-30Hz) at the contralateral sensorial motor representation area and,
 - in some cases, in an amplitude increase (Event-Related Synchronization (ERS)) within the γ-band (30-40Hz) at the ipsilateral hemisphere(6).



EEG recorded from C3 electrode.

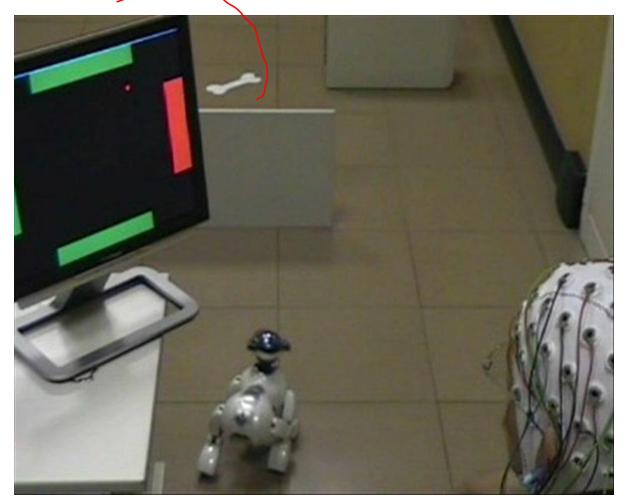


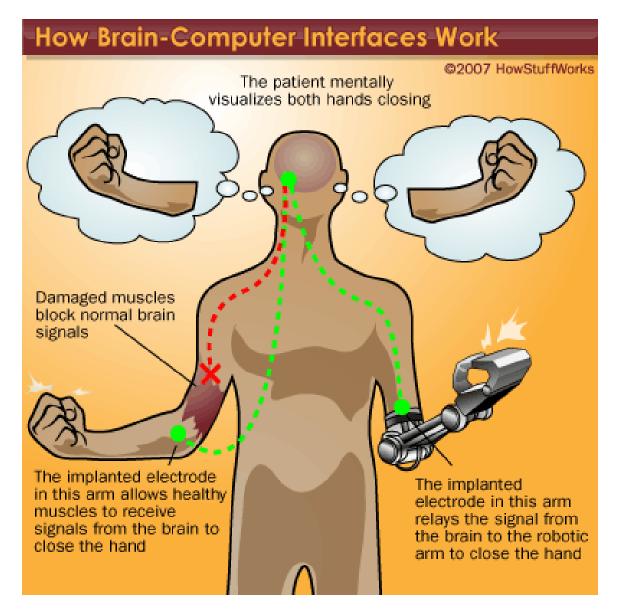
Communication Issues



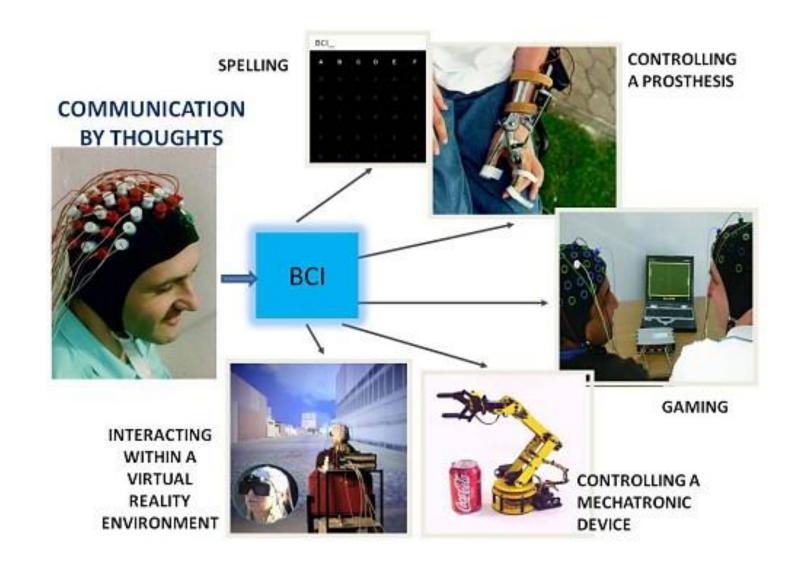
Typical training time versus communication bitrate for the three main types of noninvasive EEG based BCIs.

BCI – operated robot









Thank you!